

# The Charlotte Democrat.

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
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CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1878.

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THE  
**Charlotte Democrat,**  
PUBLISHED BY  
WILLIAM J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor  
TERMS—TWO DOLLARS for one year, or  
One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents for six months.  
Subscriptions must be paid in advance.  
Advertisements will be inserted at reasonable  
rates, or in accordance with contract.  
Obituary notices of over five lines in length will  
be charged for at advertising rates.

**Dr. JOHN H. McADEN,**  
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Has on hand a large and well selected stock of PURE  
DRUGS, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Family  
Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs,  
Fancy and Toilet Articles, which he is determined  
to sell at the very lowest prices.  
Jan. 1, 1878.

**F. SCARR & CO.,**  
Chemists and Druggists,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Prescriptions prepared at all hours of the  
Day and Night.

Keep constantly on hand all kinds of Drugs, Medi-  
cines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Spices, Green and  
Black Tea, &c., &c.  
Jan. 1, 1878.

**J. P. McCombs, M. D.,**  
Offers his professional services to the citizens of  
Charlotte and surrounding country. All calls, both  
night and day, promptly attended to.  
Office in Brown's building, up stairs, opposite the  
Charlotte Hotel.  
Jan. 1, 1878.

**W. F. COOK,**  
Trade Street, on North Carolina Railroad,  
Charlotte, N. C.,  
Manufacturer of CIDER MILLS and all kinds of  
FARMING IMPLEMENTS.  
All orders promptly attended to.  
Jan. 1, 1878.

**R. M. MILLER & SONS,**  
Commission Merchants,  
and  
Wholesale Dealers in  
Provisions and Groceries,  
College Street, CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Flour, Bacon, Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Molasses, and  
in fact, all kind of Groceries in large quantities  
always on hand for the Wholesale trade.  
Jan. 1, 1878.

**Walter Brem & Martin,**  
DEALERS IN  
**HARDWARE,**  
AND  
Agricultural Implements, &c.,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Jan. 1, 1878.

**W. M. CROWELL,**  
Commission Merchant,  
And dealer in Groceries, Tobacco, Cigars and all  
kinds of Country Produce, (opposite Sanders &  
Blackwood's Cotton Warehouse).  
College Street, CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
July 31, 1876.

**HOTEL!**  
**The Central Hotel,**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,  
Located in the centre of the city, has been fitted up  
as a First Class House with New Furniture and all  
conveniences appertaining to a good Hotel.  
TERMS—\$3.00, \$2.50 and \$2.00 per day, accord-  
ing to location of room.  
H. C. ECCLES, Proprietor.  
Feb. 2, 1877.

**J. McLAUGHLIN,**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in  
Groceries, Provisions, &c.,  
COLLEGE STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C.,  
Sells Groceries at lowest rates for Cash,  
and buys Country Produce at  
highest market price.  
Cotton and other country Produce sold on  
commission and prompt returns made.

**D. M. RIGLER,**  
Charlotte, N. C.  
Dealer in Confectioneries, Fruits, Canned Goods,  
Crackers, Bread, Cakes, Pickles, &c.  
Cakes baked to order at short notice.  
Jan. 1, 1877.

**B. N. SMITH,**  
Dealer in Groceries and Family Provisions of all  
sorts,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Consignments of Produce solicited, and prompt  
returns made.  
Families can find anything at my Store in the  
Grocery line to eat, including fresh meats.  
Jan. 1, 1877.

**Central Hotel**  
**BARBER SHOP.**  
GRAY TOOLE, Proprietor, keeps the best  
workmen employed, and guarantees pleasure and  
satisfaction to customers.  
Shop immediately in rear of Hotel office.  
June 8, 1877.

**BLUE STONE!**  
Blue Stone!!  
A full supply of Blue Stone at  
SCARR & CO'S  
Oct. 26, 1877. Drug Store.

**NEW BUGGIES.**  
At my Shop in the rear of Wadsworth's Stables,  
I have a few nice new Buggies for sale at low rates.  
I also make and repair Wagons, Buggies, Car-  
riages, &c., and do all sorts of work in my line.  
Give me a call.  
W. S. WEARN,  
In rear of Wadsworth's Livery Stables.  
Aug. 31, 1877.

**BURWELL & SPRINGS,**  
Grocers and Commission Merchants,  
Charlotte, N. C.  
Jan. 4, 1878.

**Forgiveness.**  
Sweet attribute divine,  
The brilliant star-like gem,  
Outshining each and all  
In Mary's diadem;  
With low and tender voice  
That reassurance gives,  
When the wounded spirit  
Christian-like forgives.  
Fairest and tenderest thou,  
The sister twin of Love;  
The only efficient power  
Obdurate souls to move;  
More potent far art thou  
Than force of arms to quell  
Insurgent hearts of men  
Impatient to rebel.

**Lands for Sale, Rent, &c.**

**FOR SALE.**  
On February 4th, 1878, the homestead of the late  
T. H. Brem will be sold at Auction at the Court  
House door. Terms, one-fourth cash, and the  
balance in two payments, one-half each in 6 and  
12 months.  
WALTER BREM, Agent.  
Jan. 4, 1878.

**Mortgage Sale.**  
By virtue of a Mortgage executed by T. S. Brum-  
ley and wife M. M. Brumley, and registered in book  
"14," page "488" in the Register's Office of Meck-  
lenburg County, I will sell for cash, at the Court  
House door in the City of Charlotte, on Saturday  
the 26th day of January, 1878, at 12 o'clock M., the  
LAND described in said Mortgage, for the purpose  
therein set forth, viz.: lying on the waters of Reedy  
Creek, adjoining the Lands of George Jordan, the  
Albert Wallace White House Tract and others,  
containing ninety-seven and a half (97 1/2) Acres.  
The above described Land is valuable both for  
farming and mining purposes, a gold vein having  
recently been discovered thereon.  
MARY M. WALLACE,  
Jan. 4, 1878. 2nd Mortgagee.

**HOUSES AND LOTS**  
**For Sale.**

By virtue of a Decree of the Superior Court of  
Mecklenburg County, at Fall Term, 1877, I will ex-  
pose at public sale, for Cash, at the Court House  
door in the City of Charlotte, at 11 o'clock A. M.,  
on February 4th, 1878, the following Real Estate:  
1. 1 Lot 85x200 feet with a 6-room House, new,  
with modern improvements, 2-room Kitchen, Well  
House, Pantry outside, Dairy, large Stables, Cow  
House, and all conveniences that could be desired—  
it is situated on corner of 3d and Myers Streets.  
2. Vacant Lot fronting on Myers Street, 80x200  
feet.  
3. Lot 80x200 feet fronting on Myers Street, with  
6-room House, well built and perfectly new, 2-room  
Kitchen and good Well Water.  
4. Vacant Lot, corner 4th and Myers Streets,  
80x200 feet.  
5. Lot fronting on 4th Street, No. 502 City Plat  
with 3-room House.  
6. Lot fronting on 3d Street, the rear half of  
Lots 503 and 504 in City Plat, with good Orchard,  
Grass and Clover.  
T. H. BREM, Commissioner.  
Jan. 4, 1878. 5w

**VALUABLE REAL ESTATE**  
**For Sale.**

[This property is re-advertised for sale in conse-  
quence of a 10 per cent bid having been put on the  
bids at a former sale.]

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of  
Mecklenburg County, we will sell at the Court  
House door in Charlotte, N. C., on Monday, Feb-  
ruary 4th, 1878, the following valuable City Prop-  
erty, situated as hereafter described:  
Part of Lots 920 and 921, with a 3-room House;  
Lot 919, which has a 5-room House; Lots 918 and  
920. Two unimproved Lots, one of which has a  
3-room House on it. All the above is in Square 107.  
Part of Square 106, beginning at Stenhouse &  
Macaulay's corner, running 246 1/2 feet on Myers  
Street to Sixth Street, thence with Sixth Street 253 1/2  
feet to W. A. Williams' line, then 261 feet with W.  
A. Williams' line to Stenhouse & Macaulay's line,  
and with that line 227 feet to the beginning on  
Myers Street, containing two acres, more or less.  
All the above is City Property, and very valuable,  
lying in close proximity to the business portion  
of the City. Plans of the above Property can be found  
at any time at the store of Walter Brem & Martin,  
and the undersigned will be pleased to show parties  
wishing to purchase.

**TERMS OF SALE.**—The following terms must be  
complied with: Ten per cent of the amount of  
sale must be paid in cash, and the remainder upon  
a credit of six and twelve months, in equal pay-  
ments; notes well approved security, with interest  
from date of sale at eight per cent per annum. Title  
reserved till last payment is made.

T. L. ALEXANDER,  
WALTER BREM,  
Executors of E. H. Brem, deceased.  
Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 4, 1878. 5w

**VALUABLE**  
**MANUFACTURING PROPERTY**  
**FOR SALE.**

By virtue of the power contained in a Mortgage  
Deed executed by "The Beaver Creek Manufacturing  
Co.," registered in book "N," No. 3, page 94, in the  
office of the Register of Deeds for Cumberland  
County, I will, as Executor of Joseph Utley, on  
Monday, the 4th day of February, A. D. 1878, at  
12 o'clock M., at the Court House door  
IN FAYETTEVILLE,  
Expose to sale by Public Auction, for Cash, the  
property described in said Mortgage, viz:

Three Tracts of Land situated on Beaver and  
Rockfish Creeks, distant about 7 miles from Fayette-  
ville, containing about 214 acres, including

**Two Factories,**  
Known as "Beaver Creek Factory" and "Bluff Fac-  
tory," together with all buildings, improvements,  
fixtures, &c., thereto belonging. The two Factories  
are on never-failing streams, and the water-power  
is abundant. At present they run about six thou-  
sand (6,000) spindles, and one hundred and thirty-  
five (135) looms, and can turn out about 7,000 yards  
of sheeting per day. There are on the land about  
forty-five dwellings for operatives, two store houses,  
barns, stables, warehouses, &c.  
The sale will be made subject to a prior Mortgage  
for \$35,000.

N. W. RAY,  
Executor of Joseph Utley.  
Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 4, 1878. 4w

**SEWING MACHINES.**

We are now prepared to sell all kinds of Sewing  
Machines, including Home, Home Shuttle, Singer,  
Howe, Remington, Domestic, &c., in fact all makes  
and styles, for less money than they can be bought  
in any Southern market, or from Agents. Our  
terms are Cash, and if you want to save money call  
on us.  
Oil and Needles for all kinds of Machines for sale.  
MAXWELL & SYMONS,  
Charlotte, N. C.,  
Up Stairs, opposite J. T. Butler's.  
Dec. 21, 1877.

**Bankruptcy Liabilities.**

**Question.**—A firm suspended in 1874, an  
extension of one, two and three years being  
granted. The partnership was dissolved,  
the senior member taking the assets and as-  
suming the debts. After paying largely of  
their debts, and after eighteen months' time,  
he was forced into bankruptcy in another  
State, he being a non-resident.

1. Can the copartnership creditors file  
their claim against his individual assets and  
receive dividends pro rata with his indi-  
vidual creditors, by reason of this contract  
whereby he assumed the copartnership  
debts?

2. And if the partnership creditors elect  
to receive their dividend from the bank-  
rupt's separate estate and not from the  
partnership assets, does that release the  
junior member of the firm, who is not in  
bankruptcy, but has nothing left to pay  
with?

3. In the proving of such a claim is there  
any particular form necessary for the credi-  
tors to sign to release said junior, and any  
specified time necessary to present claims?  
Yours,  
READER.

**Reply.**—The leading text book on bank-  
ruptcy says: "There has been considerable  
discussion in regard to the right of  
partnership creditors to share in the bank-  
rupt's estate of a member of the firm who is a  
bankrupt individually; but the weight of au-  
thority at present seems to be in favor of  
such right where there is no solvent partner  
and no joint estate." (Bump on Bank-  
ruptcy, 8th ed., p. 243.) "Where the bank-  
rupt has taken all the property and agreed  
to pay all the debts of the firm, the firm  
creditors may avail themselves of the con-  
tract, and prove their claims against his  
estate." (Ibid; in re Downing, 3 B. R.,  
748; in re George R. G. 9 B. R., 73, &c.)  
But the discharge of the bankrupt partner  
does not discharge the remaining partner  
from any existing liability on his part.  
(Section 5,118, bankruptcy law; in re R.  
Stevens, 5 B. R., 112.) Nor does the elec-  
tion of the creditors to receive a dividend  
from the bankrupt estate deprive them of  
any claim they may have on another.

There is no special limit for the filing of  
claims, except that unless proved before a  
dividend they are not entitled to share in it.  
A release to a partner not concerned in the  
bankruptcy would form no part of the  
bankruptcy proceedings; if it is desired to  
make such a release it must be by a sepa-  
rate paper, and in order to be binding must  
follow certain legal formulas, and be under  
seal.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

**REMOVAL.**

JAMES F. JOHNSTON has removed his stock  
of Buggies, Wagons, Agricultural Implements, &c.,  
from the Store on College Street, nearly opposite R.  
M. Miller & Sons.  
He invites his customers and friends to give him  
a call at his new stand.  
Jan. 4, 1878.

**NOTICE.**  
The copartnership of ELIAS, COHEN &  
ROESSLER was dissolved by mutual consent on  
January 1st, 1878.—Capt. J. Roessler withdrawing.  
Elias & Cohen are authorized to collect all debts  
due the late firm and pay all liabilities.  
[Signed], ELIAS & COHEN,  
J. ROESSLER.

**Further Notice.**

All debts due the late firm must be settled at once,  
as longer indulgence cannot be granted.  
We will continue the business at the old stand.  
ELIAS & COHEN.  
Jan. 4, 1878.

**E. G. ROGERS,**  
FURNITURE DEALER,  
Next door to the Post Office,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

I have opened a full stock of FURNITURE,  
comprising all grades,

**Common, Medium and Fine,**  
In the building next door to the Post Office.

This stock is entirely new, and bought at bottom  
prices. I will sell low, and all goods will be found  
as represented.

Special care will be taken in packing in connec-  
tion with the Furniture Business.  
Charlotte, N. C., Dec. 14, 1877.

**CLOTHING.**

The busy season continues; every department is  
full of life and activity, supplying the numerous  
demands for our Men's, Boys' and Children's  
Clothing.

The demand, up to the present, warrants us in  
the belief that this will be our banner season. Lim-  
ited capital and poor credit cannot compete with  
Manufacturers, who with unlimited facilities and  
resources have the power to name prices that can-  
not be equaled. We work for and in the interest  
of the people. We have but one price, that being  
the lowest possible for any reliable house to name,  
and we personally guarantee the value of any article  
purchased of us.

Goods sent from Charlotte C. O. D. to all sections,  
with the privilege of opening and inspecting before  
payment of bill. Self-measurement cards furnished  
free on application. All goods marked in plain  
figures. One and the same price to all, both far and  
near. Every style of garment; every variety of  
texture and fabric.

E. D. LATTA & BRO.,  
Nov. 23, 1877. Largest Clothiers in the South.

**DR. RICHARD H. LEWIS,**  
Raleigh, N. C.

(Late Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear in  
the Savannah Medical College.)  
Practice Limited to the EYE and EAR.  
Refers to the State Medical Society and to the  
Georgia Medical Society.  
Oct. 12, 1877.

**A. BETHUNE,**  
Practical Tailor,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Shop three doors above the Commercial National  
Bank, opposite the old Mecklenburg Bank building.  
New work made to order, and repairing done at  
short notice. Terms, cash.  
Jan. 4, 1878.

**County Roads and Road Making.**

The county roads of this country are en-  
tirely too much neglected. In North Caro-  
lina they have never received the attention  
their importance merits. The Baltimore  
Sun offers some valuable suggestions on  
this subject. It says:

"Few people know what a good road,  
highway, or turnpike should be; fewer still  
realize the great advantages that construc-  
tion affords, even when the work is done, in  
the first instance, at a high cost. The founda-  
tion, the drainage, the materials, their  
preparation and size; the kind of stone,  
where stone can be used; the benefit of  
sand or gravel; the proper slope to be  
given, the merits of hillside or valley—  
scarcely any of these points are understood  
by one person out of five hundred outside of  
the profession of engineering."

Good roads are one of the best elements  
of prosperity to a State. In some of the  
States the roads are natural and durable  
ones. It is only necessary to make them  
and there they remain. In the Connecticut  
Valley, for instance, the soil is sandy, with a  
porous gravel subsoil. Such roads seldom  
wash. There is no mud. They are hard,  
compact and smooth the year round. Of  
like excellence and durability are some of  
the roads in the Valley of Virginia, although  
their material is stone.

Nature has not so favored North Caro-  
lina. With us, as in Maryland, roads must  
be kept in repair at considerable labor and  
expense. This comes the problem as to  
whether it will pay to expend any large  
sum upon them, and the not less puzzling  
question, as to the best manner of outlay, so as  
to combine good work with honesty and  
efficiency of supervision.

The question measure may be devised for  
improving our country roads, it should be  
fully understood that good roads means  
nearness to market, saving of wagons and  
horses, reliable farm and increased trade.  
As to markets, a turnpike of eighteen miles  
is better than an ordinary country road of  
half that distance. Frequently a mile from  
a macadamized pike taxes more out of a  
team in wear and tear than all the rest of  
the way. The calculation of resistance to  
travel on different kinds of roads has been  
carefully made, and this is the record:

Force to Move	a Carriage.
Turnpike,	304 lbs.
Compact loam,	53 lbs.
Ordinary country road,	106 lbs.
Loose sandy road,	204 lbs.

It will be seen that between the first and  
last of these the difference is enormous, and  
that between a turnpike and an ordinary  
country road, as we now make them, the  
difference is more than three to one in  
favor of the former. For the country road  
maker to know this, and to know that the  
middle of the road, scoop out to a shallow  
ditch to carry off the water, and put rough  
water breaks at intervals on declivities, are  
the extent of his scientific acquirements.  
After a heavy rain the dirt is frequently  
washed off again, and it remains in winter,  
if frozen and thawed, and the horses plow  
through it up to their fetlocks. This is not  
road making. It is simply a waste of the  
money of the taxpayer.

**Women's Ways.**

The late Chief Justice Chase's mother-  
once bore her part in a little comedy which  
was almost Shakespearean. With her hus-  
band she was visiting two of his brothers,  
who were also married. The three gentle-  
men, sitting and talking together, made  
some playful wagers on the subject of their  
wives' tempers, and agreed to test them.  
So, walking into the room where the three  
ladies were seated at the fireside making  
cakes, which at that time were very fashion-  
able, the trial began. The first brother  
after some slighting remarks concerning  
cakes in general, and his wife's handiwork  
in particular, commanded her to "throw it  
in the fire." Naturally the indignant lady  
paid small attention to the order. The  
next brother's attempt was with the same  
result; but no sooner did the Chief Justice's  
father command his wife to toss her cap  
into the fire than the cap went into the  
flames, and that in the most prompt, sweet,  
and serene manner. It may, perhaps, be  
unnecessary to add that of the three hus-  
bands he was the one most thoroughly well  
managed.

**Do Not Fret.**

One fretter can destroy the peace of a  
family, can disturb the harmony of a neigh-  
borhood, can unsettle the council of cities  
and hinder in legislation of nations. He  
who frets is never a cool head, who never  
heals, who repairs evil; more, he discour-  
ages, enfeebles, and too often disables those  
around him, who, out for the gloom and de-  
pression of his company, would do good  
work and keep up brave cheers. The effect  
upon a sensitive person in the mere neigh-  
borhood of a fretter is indescribable. It is,  
to the soul, what a cold, icy mist is to the  
body, more chilling than the bitterest storm.  
And when the fretter is one who is beloved,  
whose nearness of relation to us makes his  
fretting at the weather seem like a personal  
approach to us, then the misery of it be-  
comes indeed insupportable. Most men call  
fretting a minor fault—a foible, and not a  
vice. There is no vice except drunkenness  
which can so utterly destroy the peace, the  
happiness of home.

When Mr. Kenneth Rayner per-  
suades the United States to become respon-  
sible for all the liabilities of the late Con-  
federate Government, he will be able to in-  
duce England to "fork over" that \$12,000,000.  
If he succeeds in his project, then the  
late Confederacy will obtain at least the  
what it could not secure while living—the  
recognition of the United States.

**About Strikes.**

Will you please inform me 1. Where  
"strikes" originated? 2. Whether they  
have been successful to any extent in their  
demands? 3. What they have cost the  
country financially? READER.

**Reply.**—Strikes have taken place in all  
ages. The earliest history we have at hand  
of a strike among workmen for wages, on an  
extensive scale, dates back to England,  
and extended over a large part of A. D.  
1349. Then the strikers included all kinds  
of laborers, and the strikes were followed  
by most disastrous consequences. Great  
fields remained unworked, and crops of all  
kinds rotted in or upon the ground. Vast  
herds of cattle and flocks of sheep perished  
because there was no one to feed or care for  
them. Houses remained unfinished; shops  
of all kinds were deserted, and hired labor  
everywhere was at a standstill. This was  
followed by want, destitution and pillage.  
The laborers grew wolfish with the famine,  
and most stringent laws were finally enacted  
against them. The excesses of that time  
lasted for more than a century.

2. The laborers, both skilled and unskilled,  
have often won in a pitched battle, but their  
success has almost always reacted to their  
injury.

3. Strikes in this country have cost far  
more than the present national debt.—N. Y.  
Journal of Commerce.

**An Artie Voyage.**

Captain Wiggins, an Englishman, just  
returned from the Jenisei and Obi rivers,  
in Siberia, reports that route as practicable  
to the North Pole, with an open sea all the  
way. He also reports that there is an im-  
mense commerce into Siberia from China.

Capt. Wiggins, with his schooner of forty  
tons burden, sailed from the capital of Siberia  
to St. Petersburg and anchored before the  
winter palace, where his vessel was  
visited by the Imperial family and by  
great crowds of people. Steps are to be  
taken to organize a line of trading steamers,  
and thus open to the world the marvellous  
timber, grain and mineral resources of  
Siberia.

Seven tons of gold were taken from one  
mine this year. Wheat equal to that from  
California is sold at \$15 a ton; beef is one  
cent a pound. There are telegraphs every-  
where, and the large cities and fine people  
exhibit the great spirit of enterprise that  
Russia has carried into the country. In  
England, people will not credit the exist-  
ence of the open sea as reported, nor the  
possibility of such a commerce. It is only  
fifteen days from the Jenisei River to  
London.

**A Strange Miscarriage.**

A strange miscarriage of justice occurred  
at the Old Bailey, in London, a few days  
ago, upon the trial of three men charged  
with participation in the robbery of £70,000  
worth of securities from the mail between  
Calais and Paris, belonging to London  
bankers. Three men were found dealing  
with portions of the stolen property under  
circumstances which proved that they had  
feigningly received them; and when these  
facts had been established against one of  
the accused, his counsel contended that, the  
felony having been committed in France,  
the criminal Courts of England had no  
jurisdiction. It was pointed out by the  
Solicitor-General for the prosecution that,  
as the property had been taken by a tres-  
pass, and the accused was converting it to  
his own use in London—intending to de-  
prive the owner of his property—he was  
guilty of larceny there, and urged Mr. Jus-  
tice De-man to reserve the question for the  
consideration of the Court of Criminal Ap-  
peal; but the Judge felt himself bound by  
a decision of the Judges forty years ago,  
and ordered an acquittal.

The stranger's part of the case is this,  
that while the English Courts decide they  
are without jurisdiction, the thieves can-  
not be surrendered to France, where the  
crime was committed, owing to larceny not  
being one of the offences named in the  
treaty between France and England.

**A Merry Heart.**

I'd rather be poor and merry than in-  
heri, the wealth of the Indies with a dis-  
contented spirit. A merry heart, a cheer-  
ful spirit, from which laughter swells up  
as naturally as bubbles the springs of Sara-  
toza, are as priceless gems. The man who can  
laugh is a doctor, with a diploma indorsed  
by the school of nature; his face does more  
good in a sick room than a pound of powders  
or a gallon of bitter draughts. It things go  
right he laughs because he is pleased; if  
they go wrong he laughs because it is  
cheaper and better than crying. People are  
always glad to see him, their hands in-  
stinctively go half way out to meet his  
grasp, while they turn involuntarily from  
the clammy touch of the dyspeptic, who  
speaks on the groaning key. He laughs  
you out of your faults, while you never  
dream of being offended with him; it seems  
as sunshine came into the room with him,  
and you never know what a pleasant world  
you are in until he points out the sunny  
strake on its pathway. Who can help lov-  
ing the whole souled, genial laughter? Not  
the buffoon, nor the man who classes  
noise with mirth—but the cheerful, contented  
man of sense and a mind. A good humor-  
d laugh is the key to the breast. If you are  
making yourself ridiculous, you want to be  
told of it in a pleasant manner and not be  
sneered at. And it is a-tonishing how  
frankly the laughter population can talk  
without treating on the sensitive to the  
of their neighbors! Why will people put on  
long faces when it is so much easier and  
comfortable to laugh? Tears come to us  
in sorrow and unhappiness. The wise art in  
life is to cultivate smiles—to find flowers  
where others shrink away for fear of thorns.

**Training and Riding in the Circus Ring.**

"Why, I've been in the business ever  
since I can remember," Robert Stickney,  
the rider of four horses said. "Yes, even  
before I can remember; for when I was  
only a year old the great Edwin Forrest  
carried me on the stage when he was play-  
ing 'Rolla.' My father, S. P. Stickney, was the  
first man in the world who ever set foot  
over four horses in the ring; so you see I  
came from riding stock."

My appearance in 'Rolla' can hardly be  
said to be the commencement of my career  
as a rider, but I date that from the time  
when, in my eighth year, in the old theater  
at Eighth and Walnut streets, Philadelphia,  
I made my debut before the public in the  
character of the Courier of St. Petersburg.  
In those days I rode with a pad—did until  
I was ten years old, when I began to do  
bareback acts, and ever since I have al-  
ways discarded the pad."

"Is there much difference between pad  
riding and bareback riding—that is, as to  
its difficulty?"

"Any bareback rider can ride with the  
pad, but not every pad rider can ride bare-  
back. I began bareback riding early, but  
I had the advantage of my father's advice,  
and of watching him ride. Pretty soon  
after I began bareback riding, and while I  
was yet a mere boy, I began two-horse acts,  
and finally was able to ride the four horses  
with as little effort as one. Of course I  
have been all through the various branches  
of tumbling as part of my riding education,  
for if I could not tumble and turn some-  
saults well on the ground, I couldn't do it  
on the horse. As to the ordinary jumping  
through the banners and all that sort of  
thing, that's the plain sailing of the rider.  
Jumping through the banners while in the  
act of evolving or revolving a somersault  
doesn't add to the difficulty of the task,  
though people think so. One of the diffi-  
cult things about it is that you must regu-  
late the velocity of your somersault by the  
speed of your horse, and that is why an  
even, steady-going horse is a treasure to  
any rider."

You ask me if I can take any horse and  
teach him his part of the ring business.  
Certainly, for the horses are extremely in-  
telligent, more so than many men, as any  
old cavalry or artillery officer will tell you.  
Of course, some horses are more easily  
taught than others, and the purer a horse's  
blood is, as a general rule, the easier he is  
to teach. But a horse that shies is worth-  
less to us. When we make a flip-flop we  
must find the horse under us, and must  
know where our feet are going to be when  
we come down. I was seriously hurt once.  
Just as I was in mid-air, while throwing a  
somersault, a cannon was fired near the  
building. The horse was taken by surprise,  
shied off involuntarily, and when I ought  
to have come right side up with care, there  
was no horse there. I fell flat on my back  
on the tan, and hurt myself a good deal.  
Yes, the horse is very intelligent, and if he  
can only understand what you want him to  
do, he will generally try to do it to the best  
of his ability."

About slipping? Yes, one has to look out  
for this. You know, of course, that we rosin  
our slippers thoroughly, but did you know  
that the horse's back is liberally rosined  
too? If that wasn't done the horse's perspi-  
ration would very soon make the bit of  
rosin on the slippers used up, and even as it  
is, when the night is warm and the horse  
perspires freely, digging the toes in for a  
grip will bunch up the hair into little balls,  
making the hold uneven, or the hair com-  
ing out will make the horse's back so slip-  
pery that it becomes difficult to hold on.  
Down South the darkeys think there is  
loadstone put on the horse's back.